a. Eyes black; red spots evident.
b. Some black pigment on body.
bb. No black pigment on body.
aa. Eyes pink; no black pigment on body.
c. Red spots evident.
cc. Red spots not evident.

2. *Simous malformation.*

One of the several medium-sized "blue cats" (*Ictalurus furcatus*) alive in the Rothschild Aquarium of Chicago shows a typical simous (or "bulldog") malformation of the head, such as is often seen in hatchery salmonids.

3. *Elongated fins.*

One of the many adult individuals of *Notropis metallicus* collected by Mr. H. W. Keedy of Sanford, Florida, and brought by him alive to his aquarium in Chicago, had a somewhat abnormally formed "hunchbacked" body, combined with elongated pelvic and anal fins, the latter twice as large as in normal specimens. In its swimming it was slower and more jerky than normally-formed specimens of the same species, reminding one of the similarly abnormal gold-fishes (*Carassius auratus*). Elongated fins have been recorded as rarely occurring in other fishes, as the carp (Bean, Forest and Stream, 73, 1909, p. 1022, fig.) and the tench (Billiard, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 37, 1912, p. 376, fig. 1).

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REPTILE AND AMPHIBIAN NOTES FROM INTERVALE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In a recent article (COPEIA, No. 61, September 15, 1918) Dr. Evermann listed some reptiles and

amphibians encountered during a visit to Waterville, N. H. Reports on the northern distribution of these creatures generally attract interest in view of the problems of adaptation and migration toward the solution of which they contribute something. At Intervale, N. H., which is located in a valley in the same general latitude and environment as that of Waterville, a short stay during part of last August and September enabled me to make a few observations extending somewhat the data from this region. Collecting was carried on in the intervale between North Conway and Bartlett and upon the lower slopes of Mt. Kearsage.

1. *Thamnophis sirtalis.* Several specimens were seen in the valley of the Saco and on the lower mountain slopes. One was a newly-born young in the dense pine growth called Cathedral Pines at Intervale. Its dorsal coloration was extremely light gray with distinct dark spots.

2. *Plethedon cinereus* and *P. c. erythronotus.* While not generally as common as further south, both forms occurred in several localities under fallen pine logs.

3. *Ambystoma maculatum.* Two adults were taken during a heavy rainstorm beneath a log in a dry channel of Saco river. Another record from this region (Franconia Notch in the White Mountains) is given by Fowler and Dunn (Notes on Salamanders, Proc. Phila. Acad. of Science, Jan., 1917, p. 9). That the cool coniferous forests of the Canadian zone are not entirely unfavorable to *A. maculatum* is also shown by its occurrence in the Adirondacks (Cf. B. W. Evermann, COPEIA, No. 56, April, 1918, p. 58), in Quebec and Nova Scotia (Cope Batrachia of North America, p. 61).

4. *Eurycea bislineata.* Several specimens were taken in a streamlet draining a spring at Intervale. They were large, active and very brightly colored.

5. *Desmognathus fuscus.* Several individuals occurred in the same streamlet with the preceding.

6. *Bufo americanus.* Abundant in the valley.

7. *Hyla versicolor* was heard frequently in the pine woods about Intervale.

8. *Rana clamitans* was common in pools along the Saco river.

9. *Rana palustris,* several specimens seen.

10. *Rana pipiens* was also encountered in the meadows at Intervale. In September they and both the preceding frogs were abroad in abundance in the rich meadows feeding on crickets.

11. *Rana sylvatica* was found not only in the meadows near the woods, but some distance up on the sides of the mountains. Several were taken at an elevation of about 2,500 ft. on Mt. Kearsage in the spruce woods. They were generally abundant in the vicinity of the little mountain swamps.

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DISTRIBUTION OF SCELOPORUS IN SOUTHERN FLORIDA.

When Stejneger in 1918 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 31, 1918, p. 91) described *Sceloporus woodi* he believed that its distribution was confined to Central and East Central Florida for his specimens came from Polk and Brevard counties. It seemed almost inconceivable that so conspicuous a novelty could have remained so long unnoticed did it range widely. My surprise, therefore, was very great last winter to